

# RETURN ROADS TO OWNERS AT END OF YEAR WILSON SAYS

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based upon a full recognition of the right of those who work, in what ever rank, to participate in some organic way in every decision which directly affects their welfare or the part they are to play in industry. Some positive legislation is practicable. The congress has already shown the way to one reform which should be world wide, by establishing the eight hour day as the standard day in every field of labor over which it can exercise control.

It has sought to find the way to prevent child labor, and will, I hope, and believe, presently find it. It has served the whole country by leading the way in developing the means of preserving and safeguarding life and health in dangerous industries. It can now help in the difficult task of giving a new form and spirit of in-

## Recommends Repeal of War-Time Prohibition Insofar as Applying to Beer and Wines. Favors Woman Suffrage.

Washington, May 22.—President Wilson's cabled message outlining legislation for the extra session of the new congress was read separately in the senate and house Tuesday by clerks and arrangements were made by congressional leaders for immediate consideration of the vast legislative program with the equal suffrage resolution to come up in the house.

Major recommendations of the President were for early return to private ownership of railroads, telegraphs and telephones, for repeal of war time prohibition insofar as applying to beer and wines, for woman suffrage, retaliatory tariffs, protection of the dye-stuff industry and labor and employment measures. The President announced his intention to turn back the railroads at the end of the calendar year.

Republican leaders met the President's proposals for early return of public utilities by statements that such legislation already was planned. As to the prohibition recommended, both Republican and Democratic "dry leaders" joined in vigorous statements dissenting from the President's suggestions and predicting that no beer and wine repeal would be passed. Opinion in both senate and house, as ascertained by leaders, was general that the ban on beer and wine would not be lifted.

### First Message by Cable.

Presentation of the President's message—the first ever transmitted to this country by cable—was the principal business of Tuesday's session. Neither the senate or house were in session much more than an hour, the former adjourning until Friday and the house until Wednesday. Before the President's message was read, the house arranged to take up the woman suffrage resolution. Its adoption before adjournment is planned. Senate leaders have promised prompt action in the upper body, probably early next month.

The principal measures introduced in the senate asked for copies of the peace treaty, for definition of the American policy in Russia, adoption of woman suffrage, establishment of a federal budget system and repeal of the luxury taxes and the daylight saving law. All were referred to committees. Democratic senators objecting to all requests for immediate consideration.

Republican plans for many investigations were launched in a resolution by Chairman Greene, of the house merchant marine committee, proposing inquiry into operations of the shipping board and Emergency Fleet corporation. Representative Weitz, of Ohio, asked for an investigation by a non-partisan committee of "irregular and unlawful expenditures."

### Recommendations Draw Comment.

Organization of senate and house was pushed forward at a committee conference of house Republicans, a meeting of the Republican steering committee, with Speaker Gillett and an initial meeting of the Republican senators' committee on committees.

Of the recommendations in the President's message, those for return to private ownership of railroads and wires and repeal of war time prohibition against beer and wines drew most comment from congressional leaders. It was agreed that legislation dealing with the public utilities virtually is assured at the present session. Leaders also were interested in the President's statement that if he was familiar with administrative questions affecting telegraph and telephone systems

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# THE LANCASTER NEWS

WEEKLY.

LANCASTER, S. C., FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1919.

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## LUTHER HORTON IS SHOT TO DEATH BY NEGRO FARM HAND

News reached the sheriff's office at 12:30 today of the killing of Luther Horton, a young white man, by a negro farm hand on the farm of Horton's father one mile west of Kershaw about noon. Details were not obtainable, further than the fact that Horton was shot in the head by the negro, a pistol being used. Horton died instantly and the negro escaped. Sheriff Hunter left immediately for the scene of the crime. Horton was a son of E. H. Horton, was about 41 years old, unmarried, and resided with his father.

Later information from Kershaw is to the effect that the negro, Mose Witherspoon, had some words with E. H. Horton, father of the young man who was killed, and threatened to leave. Luther Horton went to the negro's house in an attempt to persuade the negro to stay and finish his crop. The negro's house was about a quarter of a mile from the Horton's and on land owned by Luther Horton. No one has been found who knows what happened between Luther and the negro, but Luther was shot twice, in the forehead and in the back of the head.

The shooting occurred at 11:40 this morning.

## BAPTISTS ANGRY WITH THE WAR DEPARTMENT

President of Convention Charges It Tried to Break Down Denominational Lines.

Atlanta, Ga., May 19.—Reiterated charges that the war department sought to break down denominational lines during the war were made at the Southern Baptist convention by President J. B. Gambrell of Fort Worth. He also voiced disapproval of any proposal for church union.

"What it is wrong about the Methodists, Baptists and Presbyterians going about attending to their own business?" he asked.

Dr. Gambrell also charged that the "government" entered into an agreement with the Y. M. C. A. "not to encourage anything denominational in army camps," and said he had seen proof of this on the minutes of the "Y" in New York.

The convention already has appointed a committee to lay before President Wilson charges that the war department sought to break down denominational lines among Protestant churches, and the matter came up again at the reading of a report by a committee appointed to make recommendations on the president's annual address. The report which endorsed the address, was overwhelmingly adopted.

The Rev. D. M. Ashby Jones, of Atlanta, made a spirited defense of the Y. M. C. A., saying the report "misrepresents" the association, and telling of its work in France. He also said the war department ordered that Baptists might conduct their services in camps in their own way, and at this there were cries from the floor of "proof; produce the proof!" He said he would at the next session.

Dr. Jones said he was against any inter-church movement that would break down denominational lines but asserted the convention had no right to say whom any "individual Baptist or independent Baptist church might or might not co-operate with."

The greater part of the day was given to foreign missions and a number of missionaries spoke. Prayer for "our remarkable President who in the great period of change has been given the duty of leading" was made by President Gambrell. He also asked divine guidance for Premiers Lloyd George and Clemenceau, other leaders and for the "mild" people of the central powers.

### At Methodist Church.

There will be preaching at the First Methodist church Sunday morning and night by Rev. J. R. T. Major, presiding elder of Rock Hill district.

## HOUSE ENDORSES WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Vote on Susan B. Anthony Amendment Wednesday Was 304 to 89.

### MORE THAN IS REQUIRED

Two Hundred Republicans, 102 Democrats, One Independent and One Prohibitionist Voted for Measure.

Washington, May 22.—National suffrage for women was endorsed by the house of representatives for the second time yesterday when the Susan B. Anthony amendment resolution was adopted by a vote of 304 to 89. Supporters of the measure immediately arranged to carry their fight to the senate where, although twice defeated at the last session, they are confident of obtaining the necessary two-thirds vote.

The victory for the suffrage forces was by 42 votes more than the required two-thirds. On the previous ballot on the resolution, cast January 10, 1918, exactly the necessary number of affirmative votes were recorded.

House leaders of both parties in the brief debate preceding the vote urged favorable action but many southern democrats opposed the measure as did several New England republicans.

Voting against the resolution were:

Republicans—Brooks, Pennsylvania; Brown, Dunn, Focht, Gerald, Greene, Massachusetts; Hull, Iowa; Lampert, Luce, Moore, Pennsylvania; Mudd, Paige, Sanders, New York; Stephens, Ohio; Tilson, Tinsam, Voigt, Walsh, Watson, Pennsylvania—19.

Democrats—Almon, Bankhead, Bell, Benson, Black, Blackmon, Bland, Virginia; Brand, Brinson, Buchanan, Byrnes, South Carolina; Candler, Clark, Florida; Coady, Collier, Crisp, Dent, Dewalt, Dominick, Doremus, Doughton, Eagle, Flood, Gard, Garner, Garrett, Hardy, Texas; Harris, Hedlin, Hoiland, Hull, Tennessee; Johnson, Mississippi; Kitchen, Lankford, Lazar, Leshner, Lever, McDuffie, Mansfield, Martin, Montague, Moon, Tennessee; Nichols, South Carolina; Overstreet, Park, Pou, Ragsdale, Rayburn, Riddan, Robinson, North Carolina; Rouse, Kentucky; Sanders, Louisiana; Saunders, Virginia; Sisson, Small, Steagall, Steadman, Steele, Stephens, Mississippi; Stevens, Venable, Vinson, Watkins, Watson, Virginia; Webb, Whaley, Wilson, Louisiana; Wise, Woods, Virginia; Wright—70.

Total against, 80.

### The Vote Analyzed.

The favorable vote was more by 14 than would have been necessary had all members of the house been present. The political division of the vote showed that 200 Republicans, 102 Democrats, one Independent, and one Prohibitionist voted for adoption while the negative poll showed 70 Democrats and 19 Republicans. Speaker Gillett, who voted against the resolution on previous ballots, did not vote.

Efforts of opponents to amend the resolution was unavailing. Representative Clark, of Florida, Democrat, leader of the opposition, proposed that the states' ratification be compulsory within seven years, and Representative Saunders, of Virginia, Democrat, sought to compel state adoption by popular vote. The overwhelming denial of a roll call on these proposals by a vote of 244 to 52 preceded the vote of adoption and indicated the relative strength of the resolution's supporters and opponents.

Suffrage organization leaders expressed gratification at the large favorable vote and predicted victory in the senate due to changes in membership. It is expected the resolution will come up for a vote next month in that body.

Unlike former occasions when suffrage was before either branch of congress, only a small crowd was present when debate began. Before the final roll call, however, all seats were filled, principally by members of suffragist organizations. Frequent applause punctuated the de-

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## BRYAN DISPROVES PROHIBITION REPEAL

Believes Such Action Would Be Victory for the Whiskey Business.

### CONGRESS IS NOW "DRY"

Prohibition Strength Stronger in Congress Now, Says Mr. Bryan, Than it Was Last Session.

Asheville, May 22.—William Jennings Bryan believes that the repeal of war-time prohibition would be a victory for the whiskey business and would commit the Democratic party to championship of the saloon in its last hours. In a statement given out here he predicts that congress will keep the law in force, since he considers that prohibition strength in the present congress is stronger than it was in the last.

"It is hardly conceivable," said Mr. Bryan, "that those who favor prohibition as a permanent constitutional policy will advocate or favor a six months' spree as a prelude to prohibition."

Mr. Bryan's statement follows: "I am very sorry that the President recommended repeal of the war-time prohibition law. His recommendation is not likely to secure the repeal, but it leaves the Democratic party in the position of championing the saloon after 45 states have ratified the amendment."

"The dry Republicans in congress are not likely to respond to the President's appeal. On the contrary they will be very glad to take advantage of the opportunity to put the Republican party on record in favor of prohibition, and the dry Democrats will have to oppose the President's recommendation or misrepresent their constituents."

"More than three-fourths of the last senate voted for submission of the prohibition amendment, and it received more than two-thirds of the vote of the house. In both senate and house the percentage was about the same in both parties—more than two-thirds dry. The present congress is said to have a larger majority in favor of prohibition than the last congress. It is hardly conceivable that those who favor prohibition as a permanent constitutional policy will advocate or favor a six months' spree as a prelude to prohibition."

"The distinction which the President draws between wine and beer on one side and distilled liquors on the other has been rejected by the states and by the nation. We have 32 dry states and none of them has made any distinction in favor of beer and light wines. Congress refused to make any distinction in submitting the amendment and in war prohibition. In Michigan a few days ago the beer and light wine amendment was defeated by a majority three times as large as the majority cast for the prohibition amendment two years ago."

"I hope that the Democrats in the senate and house will not commit the party to champion of the saloon after the country has declared so decidedly in favor of prohibition. Our party cannot afford to lie down in the gutter with the liquor business during its last hours."

## COLUMBIAN ELECTED ASSOCIATION'S HEAD

J. M. Anderson Named President of Hardware Men of Carolinas. Meet in Greenville.

Charlotte, May 22.—The Hardware Association of the Carolinas concluded its annual convention here today following election of officers for the ensuing year and selection of Greenville, S. C., as the next convention city.

Officers elected are: J. M. Anderson, Columbia, S. C., president; W. K. Holt, Burlington, N. C., first vice-president; W. M. Terrell, Hartsville, S. C., second vice-president; M. D. Holliday, Dunn, N. C., third vice-president; T. W. Dixon, Charlotte, secretary and treasurer; A. R. Craig, Charlotte, assistant secretary and freight auditor.

## AN ADDITIONAL TRAVEL ALLOWANCE FOR BOYS

Discharged Soldiers Are Given Five Cents Per Mile to Bonafide Place of Residence.

The director of finance having practically completed payment of the \$60 bonus, involving about 1,400,000 claims, is now settling additional travel allowances due enlisted men of the army under Section 3 of the act approved February 28, 1919, which authorized travel pay to enlisted men honorably discharged since November 11, 1918, at the rate of 5 cents per mile to actual bonafide home or residence or place of original muster into the service, at the option of the soldier.

The comptroller of the treasury by decisions rendered April 17 and May 3, 1919, has authorized the war department to make settlement of all claims for the 1-2 cent difference from place of discharge to place of entry into the military service also the claims for additional allowance to actual bonafide home or residence at date of discharge when such bonafide home or residence can be determined from the affidavit of the soldier and verified by information contained in his original service record. The zone finance officer, Washington, D. C., has been designated to settle these claims with the above restrictions. Applications should be addressed as follows: Zone Finance Officer, Lemon Building, Washington, D. C.

### Travel Allowance.

A blank form of application, which includes the necessary affidavit for the additional travel allowance, may be obtained from any army recruiting officer, Red Cross, or other agencies organized to aid soldiers. This affidavit must be accompanied by a true copy of soldier's discharge certificate, certified as such by a recruiting officer, or the original discharge certificate, the latter to be returned with check. While payment will be made on the original discharge certificate, claimants are advised that the use of the copy will eliminate the possibility of the loss of the original. No further correspondence is necessary except in case of change in address.

A certified copy of discharge certificate submitted for payment of \$60 bonus and now on file in the zone finance office will be accepted in lieu of other copy of original discharge certificate. Men who have submitted these certified copies will so state when forwarding claim. Payments will be made as expeditiously as circumstances permit.

In the event that the actual bonafide home or residence at date of discharge, as claimed by the soldier, is not the same as stated on his original service record, the zone finance officer will make settlement for the additional 1-2 cent per mile on the same basis that the 3-2 cents per mile was paid, (that is, from place of discharge to place of entry into military service), and soldier may make claim to the auditor for the war department for any additional travel pay which he believes may be due him.

Men who have been discharged since February 28, 1919, and paid travel allowance at 5 cents per mile to place of entry into military service, and whose actual bonafide home or residence at date of discharge involved a greater distance, may submit claim to the zone finance officer, Washington, D. C., as above.

It is pointed out that settlement of travel allowance claims can not be accomplished with the same rapidity which obtained in the payment of the \$60 bonus. Each claim will require certain verification by war department records, this to be followed by mileage calculations in the zone finance office. The need for accuracy is obvious, necessitating a specialized office personnel, and it is hoped that this circumstance will not be overlooked by those concerned. Every letter or telegram making inquiry or requesting expedited action will operate to delay these payments, and the public is therefore urged to lend full co-operation with a view to reducing correspondence to the minimum, keeping in mind that it will be several days before blank forms can be placed in the hands of recruiting officers.

Mrs. Robert Craig and children, who have been making their home here during the winter, have gone to Asheville to join Captain Craig.

## GERMANS GRANTED SEVEN DAYS TIME

Time Limit for Signing Treaty is Set Forward at Their Request.

### TALK OF NOT SIGNING

Statement from Berlin Declares Treaty Would Spell Ruin of Germany if Effectively Carried Out.

Paris, May 22.—The German peace delegation has been granted an extension of seven days, or until May 29, in which to reply in full to the peace terms, according to an official announcement.

A period of seven days of grace has been extended to Germany by the representatives of the allied and associated governments in which the German peace plenipotentiaries may conclude their study of the peace treaty and formulate such replies to the various clauses as they desire.

The extension of time, which originally was to have expired at noon Thursday, was set forward to Thursday, May 29, at the request of the Germans, who advanced the plea that more time was required in order that they might formulate arguments of much importance.

Almost simultaneously with the request by the peace plenipotentiaries for more time comes from Berlin a statement of the German cabinet that Germany is unwilling to sign the peace treaty. The document is a reiteration, although in stronger words, of the views of the foremost statement in Germany that the sealing of the compact would spell the ruin of the former empire.

### TEXT OF THE REQUEST OF GERMAN DELEGATION

Paris, May 22.—The text of the request of the German delegation for an extension of time follows:

"Versailles, May 20. To His Excellency, the President of the Peace Conference, M. Clemenceau:

"Sir: The German peace delegation intends during the next two days to submit communications to the allied and associated governments on the following points, which, in the eyes of the delegation, fall under the definition of suggestions of a practical nature:

"First, note concerning territorial questions in the east; second, a note concerning Alsace-Lorraine; third, a note concerning the occupied territories; fourth, a note concerning the extent and discharge of the obligation undertaken by Germany in view of reparation; fifth, a note concerning the further practical treatment of the question of labor laws; sixth, a note concerning the treatment of German private property in enemy countries.

"Besides this, a syllabus is being prepared of the observations which are called for from the German government by the draft of the treaty of peace in its detailed provisions. The problem hereby involved being in part of a very complicated nature, and it having been necessary to discuss them extensively with the experts in Versailles as well as with those in Berlin, it will not be possible to dispose of them within the time limit of 15 days notified by your excellency on the 7th, instant, although the delegation will take pains to transmit as many notes as possible within the time.

"Having regard to this, I beg in the name of the German peace delegation to move that the contents of the intended notes be regarded as having already been made the subject of discussion in writing, and that the requisite time be granted to us for a more detailed exposition.

"Accept, sir, the assurance of my highest esteem.

(Signed)

"Brockdorff-Rantzau."

### Clemenceau's Reply.

To this M. Clemenceau replied as follows: "Sir: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of May 20, stating that the subjects on which the German delegation wishes to offer suggestions are so complicated that the memoranda of

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